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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/063,524	05/02/2002	Dan L. Eaton	P3230R1C001-168	8156
30313	7590	12/29/2004	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP 2040 MAIN STREET IRVINE, CA 92614			SEHARASEYON, JEGATHEESAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1647	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/063,524

Applicant(s)

EATON ET AL.

Examiner

Jegatheesan Seharaseyon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION:

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 May 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/23/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Amendment and Declarations under 37 CFR § 1.132, both submitted 23 August 2004, have been entered. Claim 1 has been amended. Claim 6 is cancelled. Claims 1-5 are under examination in the Instant Application.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code, not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. The Office acknowledges the change in title.
4. The Office also acknowledges the removal of embedded hyperlinks.
5. The Applicants have provided a copy of the sequence listing in response to the "Notice to Comply".
6. The request for the deletion of an inventor in this nonprovisional application under 37 CFR 1.48(b) is deficient because: The request was not accompanied by the statement required under 37 CFR 1.48(b)(2). Applicants are required to state that the deletion is required because claims have been amended or canceled such that he or she is no longer an inventor of any remaining claim in the non-provisional application.
7. The Office acknowledges the submission of the IDS dated 8/23/2004.

Priority

8. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 119. Applicants have argued that they are entitled to the benefit of Provisional Application 60/088,029. Although, the provisional patent application discloses the same polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences (SEQ ID NO: 21 and 22) as the instant specification, the disclosure is not enabling for the instant

invention and therefore do not impart utility to the claims of the current application.

Therefore, the filing date of 2 May 2002 is considered as the priority date.

***35 U.S.C. § 101/112, first paragraph-, Lack of Utility, Enablement,
maintained***

9. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101, as lacking utility. The reasons for this rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 101 are set forth at pp. 3-8 of the previous Office Action (19 May 2004). Claims 1-5 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth in the previous Office Action (19 May 2004), one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

Applicants argue (23 August 2004, page 9) that the results presented in the instant specification are enabling for the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 22. They argue that the utilities of PRO1013 polypeptide include the use as a diagnostic tool, as well as therapeutically as a target for treatment, based on the data that PRO1013 cDNA is more highly expressed in normal stomach tissue compared to stomach tumor tissue. Applicant's arguments (23 August 2004) have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive for the following reasons:

In the instant case, the specification provides data showing that polynucleotide (DNA56410-1414) is more highly expressed in normal stomach compared to the stomach tumor tissue. However, there is no further supporting evidence to indicate that the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of the instant invention is more highly

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expressed in the normal tissue compared to the tumor tissue and as such one of skill in the art would conclude that it is not supported by a substantial asserted utility or a well-established utility. Furthermore, as discussed extensively by Pennica et al. in the previous Office Action (19 May 2004, page 7), what is often seen is a *lack* of correlation between DNA amplification and increased gene expression. Although, the Office, in the Office Action mailed on the 19 May 2004 provided evidence taught by Sen (page 6) that cancerous tissue is known to be aneuploid, and thus, a higher amplification of a gene does not necessarily mean higher expression in that tissue, but can merely be an indication that the tissue in question is aneuploid, the Applicants assert that they fail to see how it is relevant to the utility of the disclosed nucleic acids, or their corresponding polypeptides whether the differential expression reported in example 18, is due to aneuploidy or not. The relevance of this teachings are associated with the abnormal numbers of chromosome often present in the cancerous tissue and the lack of correction in the instant invention for aneuploidy.

As discussed by Haynes et al (1998, Electrophoresis, 19: 1862-1871), polypeptide levels cannot be accurately predicted from mRNA levels, and that, according to their results, the ratio varies from zero to 50-fold (page 1863). The literature cautions researchers against drawing conclusions based on small changes in transcript expression levels between normal and cancerous tissue. For example, Hu et al. (2003, Journal of Proteome Research 2: 405-412) analyzed 2286 genes that showed a greater than 1-fold difference in mean expression level between breast cancer samples and normal samples in a microarray (p. 408, middle of right column). Hu et al.

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discovered that, for genes displaying a 5-fold change or less in tumors compared to normal, there was no evidence of a correlation between altered gene expression and a known role in the disease. However, among genes with a 10-fold or more change in expression level, there was a strong and significant correlation between expression level and a published role in the disease (see discussion section).

Given the increase in amplified DNA (DNA copy number) for PRO1013 in the normal stomach compared to stomach tumor, and the evidence provided by the current literature, it is clear that one skilled in the art would not assume that a higher expression would correlate with increased mRNA or polypeptide levels. Further research needs to be done to determine whether the increase in PRO1013 DNA compared to tumor tissues supports a role for the peptide in the cancerous tissue; such a role has not been suggested by the instant disclosure. Such further research requirements make it clear that the asserted utility is not yet in currently available form, i.e., it is not substantial. This further experimentation is part of the act of invention and until it has been undertaken, Applicant's claimed invention is incomplete. As discussed in *Brenner v. Manson*, (1966, 383 U.S. 519, 148 USPQ 689), the court held that:

"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and,

"a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

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Accordingly, the Specification's assertions that the claimed PRO1013 polypeptides have utility in the fields of cancer diagnostics and cancer therapeutics are not substantial.

The declarations of Mr. Grimaldi, filed under 37 CFR 1.132 (23 August 2004), is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-5, based upon 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as set forth in the last Office action. Similarly, the declaration of Dr. Polakis, filed under 37 CFR 1.132 (23 August 2004), is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-5, based upon 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as set forth in the last Office action. Likewise, the declaration of Dr. Ashkenazi, filed under 37 CFR 1.132 (23 August 2004), is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1-5, based upon 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as set forth in the last Office action because:

In the declaration filed under 37 CFR 1.132 (23 August 2004, originally filed in application serial number 10/063,557), senior research associate Mr. Grimaldi states (page 2, paragraph 5), that "data from pooled samples is more likely to be accurate than data obtained from a sample from a single individual". In addition, Mr. Grimaldi's declaration on paragraphs 6 and 7 states that semi-quantitative analysis employed to generate the data of example 18 is sufficient to determine if a gene is over or under expressed in tumor cells compared to corresponding normal tissue. Further it asserted that that any visually detectable difference seen between two samples is indicative of at least a two-fold difference in cDNA between the tumor tissue and the counterpart normal tissue. Mr. Grimaldi also asserted that, if a difference is detected, this indicates

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that the gene and its corresponding polypeptide and antibodies against the polypeptide are useful for diagnostic purposes, to screen samples to differentiate between normal and tumor. It is further stated that additional studies can then be conducted if further information is desired. In paragraph 7, declarant indicates that the difference in the expression is expected to be reflected in the difference in the corresponding protein. However, this appears to be declarant's opinion, and is not supported by fact or evidence and there has been no distinction on the record in general or in the specification as filed between total nucleic acid, which includes chromosomal DNA, and mRNA. There is no description in the specification to that would indicate a correlation with higher expression level of the message to the PRO1013. It remains that, there is no information on the record as to whether the claimed protein is expressed at all in the stomach tissue, cancerous or otherwise. Furthermore, it remains that, as evidenced by Pennica et al., the issue is simply not predictable, and the specification presents a mere invitation to experiment.

Applicants citing the second Grimaldi declaration (exhibit B) filed under 37 CFR § 1.132 argues that, "Those who work in this field are well aware that in the vast majority of cases, when a gene is over-expressed..... this same principal applies to gene under-expression." Again citing paragraph 5, Applicants contend that 'the detection of increased mRNA expression is expected to result in increased polypeptide expression, and detection of decreased mRNA expression is expected to result in decreased polypeptide expression. The detection of increased or decreased polypeptide expression can be used for the diagnosis and treatment."

The Polakis Declaration states that approximately 200 gene transcripts were identified that are present in human tumor cells at significantly higher levels than in control tissues and that antibodies have been developed that identify and could possibly be used to down regulate the PRO peptides. Dr. Polakis states that it remains a central dogma in molecular biology that increased mRNA levels are predictive of corresponding increased levels of the encoded polypeptide. Dr Polakis characterizes the instances where such a correlation does not exist as exceptions to the rule. Only Dr. Polakis conclusions are provided in the declaration. There is no evidentiary support to Dr. Polakis' statement that it remains a central dogma in molecular biology that increased mRNA Levels are predictive of corresponding increased levels of the encoded polypeptide.

Applicants also refer to three additional articles (Orntoft et al., Hyman et al., and Pollack et al. as providing evidence that gene amplification generally results in elevated levels of the encoded polypeptide. Applicants characterize Orntoft et al. as teaching in general (18 of 23 cases) chromosomal areas with more than 2-fold gain of DNA showed corresponding increase in mRNA transcripts. Applicants further characterize Hyman et al. as providing evidence of a prominent global influence of copy number changes on gene expression levels. It is also claimed by the Applicants that Pollack et al. teach that 62% of highly amplified genes show moderately or highly elevated expression and that, on average, a 2-fold change in DNA copy number is associated with a 1.5-fold change in mRNA levels.

Orntoft et al. appear to have looked at increased DNA content over large regions of chromosomes and comparing that to mRNA and polypeptide levels from the chromosomal region. Their approach to investigating gene copy number was termed CGH. Orntoft et al. do not appear to look at gene amplification, mRNA levels and polypeptide levels from a single gene at a time. The instant specification reports data regarding amplification of individual gene, which may or may not be in a chromosomal region, which is highly amplified. Orntoft et al. concentrated on regions of chromosomes with strong gains of chromosomal material containing clusters of genes (p.40). This analysis was not done for PRO1013 in the instant specification. That is, it is not clear whether or not PRO1013 is in a gene cluster in a region of a chromosome that is highly amplified. Therefore, the relevance, if any of Orntoft et al. is not clear. Hyman et al. also used CGH approach in their research. Less than half (44%) of highly amplified genes showed over expression (abstract). Polypeptide levels were not investigated. Therefore, Hyman et al. also do not support utility of the polypeptides of the instant invention. Pollack et al. using CGH technology, concentrate on large chromosome regions showing high amplification (p.12965). However, Pollack et al. did not investigate or show a relationship with amplification and polypeptide expression. In fact the authors caution that elevated expression of an amplified gene cannot alone be considered strong independent evidence of candidate oncogene's role in tumorigenesis. Thus, these references collectively do not teach as Applicants contend that there is a direct correlation between increased mRNA levels and increased levels of encoded protein.

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Accordingly, the specification's assertions that the PRO1013 polypeptides have utility in the cancer diagnostics are not substantial.

Applicants also contend that the claimed polypeptide would have diagnostic utility even if there is no positive correlation between gene expression and expression of the encoded polypeptide. Further, it is asserted that even if there was no correlation between gene expression and increased or decreased protein expression for PRO1013, the polypeptide encoded by a gene that is over-expressed in cancer would still have credible, specific and substantial utility. Applicants assert that this position is supported by the declaration filed under 37 CFR 1.132 (23 August 2004) by staff scientist Ashkenazi. It claims that the purpose of the experiments that measured increases in gene copy number was to identify tumor cell markers useful for cancer treatment (pages 1-2, Declaration, 23 August 2004) and to identify cancers for which there was an absence of gene product over-expression (page 2). The Ashkenazi declaration further argues that, even when amplification of a gene in a tumor does not correlate with an increase in polypeptide expression, the absence of the gene product over-expression still provides significant information for cancer diagnosis and treatment.

Applicants argue (Response, 23 August 2004, page 17) that even if a prima facie case of lack of utility has been established, it should be withdrawn on consideration of the totality of the evidence. Applicants provide evidence in the form of a publication by Hanna et al. (attached to the Response of 23 August 2004). Applicants contend that the publication teaches that the HER-2/neu gene is over-expressed in breast cancers, and teaches that diagnosis of breast cancer includes testing both the amplification of the

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HER-2/neu gene as well as over-expression of the HER-2/neu gene product. Applicant argues that the disclosed assay leads to a more accurate classification of the cancer and a more effective treatment of it. The examiner agrees. In fact, Hanna et al. supports the instant rejection, in that Hanna et al. show that gene amplification does not reliably correlate with polypeptide over-expression, and thus the level of polypeptide expression must be tested empirically.

Applicants next traverse the Office position that there is no biological activity, expression pattern, phenotype, disease condition, ligand binding partner or any other specific feature that is disclosed as being associated with PRO1013. It is asserted that the evidence of differential expression of the PRO1013 gene in certain type of cancer cells, along with the declarations discussed above, provide a specific utility for the claimed polypeptides.

Applicants' arguments and declarations have been fully considered but are deemed not to be persuasive. In the instant application gene expression studies were conducted using pooled samples of normal and tumor tissues. With reference to Grimaldi reference, this appears to be declarant's own opinion, and is not supported by fact or evidence. In addition, one cannot determine from the data in the specification whether the observed "amplification" of nucleic acid is due to increase in copy number, or alternatively due to increase in transcription rates. It is important to note that the instant specification provides no information regarding increased mRNA levels of PRO1013 in normal stomach samples as compared to stomach tumor tissue samples. The specification describes only gene amplification data. The argument presented

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evinces that instant specification provides a mere invitation to experiment, and not readily available utility. The declaration does not provide data such that the examiner can independently draw conclusions. In addition, there is no evidentiary art that would corroborate for example, that "any visually detectable difference seen between two samples is indicative of at least a two-fold difference in cDNA between the tumor tissue and the counterpart normal tissue." Furthermore, as indicated above the literature cautions researchers against drawing conclusions based on small changes in transcript expression levels between normal and cancerous tissue (see Haynes et al. and Hu et al discussions above). It is also not known whether PRO1013 is expressed in normal stomach or in a stomach with tumor, and what the relative levels of expression are. In the absence of any of the above information, all that the specification does is present evidence that the DNA encoding PRO1013 is amplified at higher levels in normal stomach compared to stomach with tumor, and invite the artisan to determine the rest of the story. This is further borne out by Applicants assertion that "additional studies can then be conducted if further information is desired." Such is insufficient to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101 utility for the claimed protein.

Although, Dr. Polakis states that it remains a central dogma in molecular biology that increased mRNA levels are predictive of corresponding increased levels of the encoded polypeptide, it is important to note that the instant specification provides no information regarding increased mRNA levels of PRO1013 in tumor samples as contrasted to normal tissue samples or the corresponding protein levels. Only gene amplification data were presented. Therefore, the declaration is insufficient to overcome

the rejection of claims 1-8 and 11-13 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 112, first paragraph, since it is limited to a discussion of data regarding the correlation of mRNA levels and polypeptide levels. Furthermore, the declarations do not provide data such that the examiner can independently draw conclusions. Finally, it is noted that the literature cautions researchers from drawing conclusions based on small changes in transcript expression levels between normal and cancerous tissue. For example, as discussed above, Hu et al. (2003, Journal of Proteome Research 2:405-412) analyzed 2286 genes that showed a greater than 1-fold difference in mean expression level between breast cancer samples and normal samples in a microarray (p. 408, middle of right column) and discovered that, for genes displaying a 5-fold change or less in tumors compared to normal, there was no evidence of a correlation between altered gene expression and a known role in the disease. However, among genes with a 10-fold or more change in expression level, there was a strong and significant correlation between expression level and a published role in the disease (see discussion section).

The declaration of Ashkenazi appears to argue that even if there was no correlation between gene expression and increased or decreased protein expression for PRO1013, the polypeptide encoded by a gene that is over-expressed in cancer would still have credible, specific and substantial utility. The examiner agrees that evidence regarding lack of over-expression would be useful. However, there is no evidence as to whether the gene products (such as the polypeptide) are over-expressed or not. Further research is required to determine such. Thus, the asserted utility is not substantial.

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Although, Applicants agree that Sen reference teaches that most cancerous tissues are aneuploid, it is argued on page 13 1st paragraph that there is no relevance to the expression levels and to the state of aneuploidy of the tumor cells with respect to the asserted utility. Applicants claim regardless of the cause of the differential expression, the fact that there is a higher level of expression PRO1013 gene in the normal stomach compared to stomach with tumor allows this gene expression to be used as a diagnostic tool. These arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive because as indicated in the Office Action of 19 May 2004, the differential expression can merely be an indication that the cancer tissue is aneuploid (see page 7 of the office Action). In addition, the lack of information on the record whether the claimed protein (PRO1013) is expressed at all in stomach tissue, cancerous or otherwise would make significant further a necessity. Further, Applicants are also comparing the expression of normal lung and kidney with that of tumor containing lung and kidney expression. The Office fails to see the relevance lung and kidney expression with respect to PRO1013.

At page 13, Applicants assert that they have established that the accepted understanding in the art is that there is a direct correlation between mRNA levels and the level of expression of the encoded protein. It is also asserted that the Office relying on Pennica et al reference is also stating that data pertaining to PRO1013 polynucleotides do not necessarily indicate anything significant regarding the claimed PRO1013 polypeptides. Applicants further assert that the office is confusing the relationship between an increase in copy number of a gene or gene amplification on the

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one hand, and increased expression of a gene or mRNA expression on the other. These arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive. Haynes et al. and Hu et al. teachings listed above discussed above contradict Applicants assertion there exists a direct correlation between mRNA levels and the level of expression of the encoded protein. In fact the literature cautions researchers against drawing conclusions based on small changes in transcript expression levels between normal and cancerous tissues. The Office relied on Pennica et al. to teach that, "it does not necessarily follow that an increase in gene copy number results in increased gene expression". Pennica et al. on p.14722, clearly discuss the variability in DNA amplification and gene expression. Contrary to Applicants assertion that "it is possible that the apparent amplification observed for *WISP-2* may be caused by another gene in this amplicon" (see bottom of p.13) further reading of Pennica et al. indicates that the reduced expression of *WISP-2* in colon tumors and cell lines suggests that it may function as a tumor suppressor. Finally, with respect to Applicants assertion that the Office is confusing the relationship between an increase in copy number of a gene or gene amplification on the one hand, and increased expression of a gene or mRNA expression on the other, it is the position of the Office that there is no confusion with respect to the lack of correlation of between DNA amplification and gene expression (see p.14722, left column).

The Office agrees with the Applicant in the Pennica et al. does not discuss the relationship of level of mRNA and level of protein expression. However, this reference was cited by the Office to show the lack of correlation of between DNA amplification and

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gene expression. Although, Applicants indicate on p.14 that there is a well established correlation in the art that the level of protein is positively correlated to the level of mRNA, as indicated above Haynes et al. and Hu et al., polypeptide levels cannot be accurately predicted from mRNA levels. Therefore, there is no evidence to support Applicants' assertion that there is working hypothesis among those skilled in the art is that that there is a direct correlation between mRNA levels and protein levels. In addition, even if there was a correlation between mRNA levels and protein levels Applicants have not established a nexus between the DNA of instant invention and PRO1013 protein. As stated above and in the Office Action of 19 May 2004, the specification does not provide sufficient evidence or guidance to the skilled artisan to diagnose or treat any disease. Therefore, there would be no specific utility for antibodies of PRO1013 protein.

Therefore, all of these reasons, the rejection of claims 1-5 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 101 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as set forth in the last Office Action is maintained.

35 USC § 112, 2nd paragraph, withdrawn

10. The rejection of claims 1-6 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph for being vague and indefinite, as set forth in the Office Action of 19 May 2004 is withdrawn in response to Applicants amendments and arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102, withdrawn

11. The rejection of claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Edwards et al. (U.S. Patent No: 6,639,063) is withdrawn because of Applicants persuasive arguments.

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

13. No claims are allowed.

Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jegatheesan Seharaseyon whose telephone number is 571-272-0892. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:30-4:30.

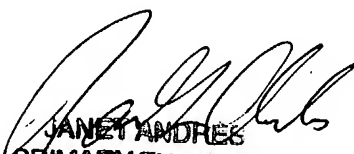
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda Brumback can be reached on 571-272-0961. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JS 12/04


JANET ANDREE
PRIMARY EXAMINER